

KRAMEROV, A. Ya.; MARKOV, Yu.V.; SKVORTSOV, S.A.; DENISOV, V.P.;
KULIKOV, Ye.V.; SOROKIN, Yu.F.; STEZOL'NIKOV, V.V.; KHOZHLAGCHEV,
A.A.; TATARNIKOV, V.P.; SIDORENKO, V.A.

Some ways of developing water-moderated water-cooled reactors.
Atom. energ. 17 no.6:427 D '64 (MIRA 18:1)

SOV/133-58-8-11/30

AUTHOR: Tatarnikov, V.V., Engineer

TITLE: From Experience in the Operation of Discs for Hot Cutting
Saws (Opyt ekspluatatsii diskov dlya pil goryachey rezki)

PERIODICAL: Stal', 1958, nr 716 - 717 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The influence of the material and thermal treatment of discs on their durability as well as the influence of the radius of curvature between teeth was investigated. It was established that the most durable are saw discs with the tops of teeth hardened to 55-60 Rc. Of steel used, the best results are obtained with steel 50, although the durability of hardened discs from steels 50, 65G and 50Г2 is practically the same. Annealing of plates for discs increases their service life by 10-15%. When operating with hardened teeth, steel used for discs should have a tensile strength of 70-80 kg/mm² and relative elongation 20-25%. The optimum radius of curvature of the space between teeth:

$$\left(\frac{1}{4} \div \frac{1}{5} \right) t,$$

Card 1/2

SOV/133-58-8-11/30

From Experience in the Operation of Discs for Hot Cutting Saws

where t is the distance between teeth, mm.
There are 1 figure and 3 Soviet references.

ASSOCIATION: Zavod "Azovstal'" ("Azovstal'" Works)

Card 2/2 1. Power dams--Equipment 2. Cutting tools--Materials
 3. Cutting tools--Heat treatment

SOV/130-58-8-11/18

AUTHORS: Tatarnikov, V.V., Rozhin, M.I. and Chekhovskiy, P.A.

TITLE: Mechanisation of Sample-conveying from Hot-cutting Saws to the 800 mill (Mekhanizatsiya podachi prob ot pil goryachey rezki k stanu 800)

PERIODICAL: Metallurg, 1958, ³⁻Nr 8, p 27 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: In place of the manual conveyance of samples over 120 m from the hot-cutting saw to the 800 mill at the "Azovstal'" Works, a semi-automatic trolley-line has been installed (figure).
There is 1 figure.

ASSOCIATION: Zavod "Azovstal'" ("Azovstal'" Works)

1. Industrial plants--Equipment 2. Metals--Transportation

Card 1/1

SOV/130-58-8-12/18

AUTHORS: Tatarnikov, v.v., Zannes, A.N. and Rybayev, F. P.

TITLE: Installation for Tooth-hardening on Saws for the Hot
Cutting of Metal (Agregat dlya uprochneniya zub'yev pil
goryachey rezki metalla)

PERIODICAL: Metallurg, 1958, ³Nr 8, p 28 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: A brief account is given of one of two disc-saw, tooth-hardening installations service tested in 1956 at the "Azovstal'" Works. It consisted of a tooth cutter and the hardening unit. In the latter (figure), contact resistance between an electrode and the tooth heated a 3-mm deep layer of the tooth to the hardening temperature in 4 seconds (controlled by a time relay) for a tooth sharpened to 45-52° and 7-10 mm thick and with a voltage of 6 and amperage of 1 100. Experience at the works has shown that the durability of hot-metal saws with teeth heated in this way and quenched was three times that of unhardened saws. There is 1 figure.

ASSOCIATION: Zavod "Azovstal'" ("Azovstal'" Works)

1. Cutting tools--Hardening 2. Circular saws--Applications

Card 1/1

TATARNIKOV, V.V., inzh.

Durability of disks for hot sawing [with summary in English].
Stal' 18 no.8:716-717 Ag '58. (MIRA 11:8)

1. Zavod "Azovstal'."
(Metal cutting tools) (Steel---Testing) (Mechanical wear)

TATARNIKOV, V.V.

Manufacture of saw disks for hot cutting. Metallurg 5 no. 12:32-
33 D '60. (MIRA 13:11)

1. Zavod "Azovstal'."
(Metal-cutting tools)

TATARNIKOV, V. V.

Cand Tech Sci - (diss) "Increase of the stability of saw disks in heated cutting of steel." Dnepropetrovsk, 1961. 17 pp; (Ministry of Higher and Secondary Specialist Education Ukrainian SSR, Dnepropetrovsk Order of Labor Red Banner Metallurgical Inst imeni I. V. Stalin); 180 copies; price not given; (KL, 10-61 sup, 219)

GREBENIK, V.M.; TATARNIKOV, V.V.

Effect of the curvature radius at the base of a saw tooth and the material of which it is made on the durability of circular saws for hot metal cutting. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; chern. met. 6
no.10:169-177 '63. (MIRA 16:12)

1. Dnepropetrovskiy metallurgicheskiy institut i Zhdanovskiy metallurgicheskiy institut.

TATARNIKOV, V. V.

Effect of metal temperature and other factors on the durability
of saw blades. Izv. vys.ucheb.zav.; chern.met, 7 no. 5:190-197
'64. (MIRA 17:5)

1. Zhdanovskiy metallurgicheskiy institut.

6c
L 23074-65 ENT(m)/EPT(c)/EPT(n)-2/EPR Pr-L/Pa-L/Pa-L

ACCESSION NR: AP5001264

S/0089/84/017/006/0427/0439

AUTHOR: Kramerov, A. Ya.; Markov, Yu. V.; Skvortsov, S. A.; Denisov, V. P.;
Kulikov, Ye. V.; Sorokin, Yu. P.; Stekol'nikov, V. V.; Khokhlachev, A. A.;
Tatarnikov, V. P.; Sidorenko, V. A.

TITLE: Some trends in the development of the second Voronezh power reactor /9

SOURCE: Atomnaya energiya, v. 17, no. 6, 1964, 427-439

TOPIC TAGS: power reactor, water cooled reactor, water moderated reactor,
reactor economy, second Voronezh power reactor

ABSTRACT: The paper is a summary of the SSSR #304 report at the Third International Conference on Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy in Geneva, 1964. The first Voronezh reactor, of 210 Mw (elect.), was described earlier (S. A. Skvortsov, Transactions of the Second International Conf., 1959). This reactor is now being readied for exploitation. The second Voronezh reactor, of 365 Mw (elect.) is under construction. The water pressure will be 120 atm. Water is used as mod-

Card 1/2

L 23074-65
ACCESSION NR: AP5001264

erator and for the heat transfer. During the operation of about 2 years, fuel consumption is about 30,000 Mw-day/tons of uranium. The second reactor is a modernization of the first reactor. Details are given of the construction, and the effects of various characteristics on the exploitation cost are estimated. Orig. art. has: 7 figures

ASSOCIATION: None

SUBMITTED: 00

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: NP

NR REF SOV: 005

OTHER: 003

Card 2/2

22 (1)

SOV/27-59-2-8/30

AUTHOR:

Merzlikin, N., School Director, and Tatarnikov, Yu.,
Foreman-Instructor

TITLE:

The Way is Open for Electric Locomotives
(Otkryt put' elektrovozam)

PERIODICAL:

Professional'no-tekhnicheskoye obrazovaniye, 1959, Nr 2,
p 13 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

The teaching staff of the Sasovo Railroad School Nr 2 welcomed the suggestion of the Ryazanskoye oblastnoye upravleniye trudovykh rezervov (Ryazan' Oblast' Administration of Labor Reserves) to start training in a vocation which is new to the school overhead network electricians. The author describes what preparations were made for this project, how the foremen-instructors were chosen and trained. He further mentions that the workshops were supplied with visual aids and explains in general how the training of overhead network electricians has been organized. There are 2 photographs.

Card 1/2

The Way is Open for Electric Locomotives

SOV/27-59-2-8/30

ASSOCIATION: Sasovskoye zheleznodorozhnoye uchilishche Nr 2
Ryazanskoy oblasti (Sasovo Railroad School Nr 2,
Ryazan' Oblast').

Card 2/2

TATARNIKOVA, N. A.

AID P - 2348

Subject : USSR/Electricity

Card 1/1 Pub. 27 - 12/30

Author : Tatarnikova, N. A., Kand. of Tech. Sci.

Title : Electron-beam apparatus for the investigation of
impulse phenomena in transformer windings

Periodical : Elektrichestvo, 5, 52-54, My 1955

Abstract : The author describes an apparatus of the IPQ-3 type designed and built at the All-Union Institute of Electrical Engineering im. Lenin. The apparatus employs a secondary-surge oscillograph and presents a combination of electron-beam oscillograph with a built-in miniature low-voltage impulse generator, and a special synchronization circuit. The apparatus serves to measure potentials and voltage gradients emerging from impulse-testing waves in transformer windings. It is used to test the strength of power equipment against lightning and switching surges. One photograph, 3 diagrams.

Institution: All-Union Institute of Electrical Engineering im. Lenin
Submitted : S 30, 1954

DUBININ, A.M., kand.tekhn.nauk; YEREMIN, V.I., kand.tekhn.nauk; ZAYTSEV, K.A.,
inzh.; TATARNIKOVA, N.A., kand.tekhn.nauk; TOPCHIEV, G.M., kand.
tekhn.nauk

New components for high-voltage measuring devices. Vest.elektroprom.
33 no.2:44-49 F '62. (MIRA 15:2)
(Electric measurements) (Cathode ray tubes)
(Electric meters)

TATAROV, A.G., inzh.

Methods for increasing the resistance of linings. Tsement 31
no.2:16-17 Mr-Ap '65. (MIRA 18:8)

1. Dneprodzerzhinskiy tsementnyy zavod.

L 29252-66 EWP(1)/EWT(m) RM/WW/JW

ACC NR: AP6019311

SOURCE CODE: UR/0286/65/000/012/0022/0022

INVENTOR: Levin, A. M.; Glazov, A. N.; Vershinin, V. I.; Danilov, P. M.;
Plekhanov, P. S.; Pashchenko, V. Ye.; Lachinov, S. S.; Kuznetsov, L. D.; Rabina, P. D.;
Levitskaya, T. T.; Tatarov, F. S.; Lipinskaya, V. P.; Cherneyeva, Z. M.; Alekseyeva, Z. S.

ORG: none

TITLE: Steel for manufacturing ammonia synthesis catalyzer. Class 18, No. 171877

SOURCE: Byulleten' izobreteniy i tovarnykh znakov, no. 12, 1965, 22

TOPIC TAGS: steel, ammonia, inorganic synthesis, catalysis

ABSTRACT: A steel for manufacturing ammonia synthesis catalyzers is distinguished by an increased catalyzer activity and has the following chemical composition: 0.10% C, 1.0-2.0% Al, 0.05% Mn, 0.008% P, 0.008% S, 0.05% Cr, 0.10% Cu, 0.05% Ni, 0.40% Si, balance--iron. [JPRS]

SUB CODE: 11, 07 / SUBM DATE: none

Card 1/1 1.0

UDC: 669.14/15

TATAROV, G. D., tr.

Glidehs Per. s nemetsko-go. Moskva, Transpechat' 1923 172 p. (39-9464)

TL760.R9

BESHKOV, M.; TATAROV, G.

Serological studies on saccharomycetic fungi. Pts. 7-8.
Izv Vet inst virus 2:135-150 '63

TATAROV, I.; SMOLYANTSEV, B. , inzh.

Progress made by interfarm building organizations in Kirovograd Province. Sel'.stroi. 14 no.6:12-13 Ja '59. (MIRA 12:9)

1. Starshiy inzhener Kirovogradskogo oblastnogo upravleniya po stroitel'stvu v kolkhosakh (for Tatarov).
(Kirovograd Province--Building)

TATAROV, Ivan, arkh; VLADISHKI, Doncho, arkh.

Architectural problems in designing the sports hall of the complex
"Universiada." Arkhitektura 8 no.9/10:10-24 '61

TATAROV, Yu.N., inzh.

Let us give the country more automatic production lines and
machine-tool units. Mashinostroitel' no.9:7-12 S '59.
(MIRA 13:2)

1.Glavnyy konstruktor Spetsial'nogo konstruktorskogo byuro No.8 pri
Minskoi zavode avtomaticheskikh liniy i agregatnykh stankov.
(Minsk--Machine-tool industry) (Automation)

TATAROV, Yu.N., inzh.; KUZNETSOV, V.P., inzh.; KUDYANOV, A.V., inzh.

~~Designing automatic lines~~ for machining small-sized parts.

Mash. Bel. no.2:22-31 '60.

(MIRA 16:7)

(Machine tools)

(Automation)

TATAROV, Yu.N., inzh.

Suggestions for the standardization of units of machine tools
and automatic lines. Mash. Bel. no.2:47-54 '60. (MIRA 16:7)

(Machine tools—Standards)

L 01223-57 (M)/T/ENT(C)/ETI IAP(C) R/IS

ACC NR: AP6032958

SOURCE CODE: UR/0363/66/002/010/1905/1905

AUTHOR: Fedulov, S. A.; Tatarov, Z. I.; Shklover, L. P.; Sergeyeva, N. I.;
Antonov, G. N.; Gurevich, M. Z.

ORG: none

TITLE: Growing $\text{NaLa}(\text{MoO}_4)_2$ single crystals

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Izvestiya. Neorganicheskiye materialy, v. 2, no. 10. 1966, 1905

TOPIC TAGS: single crystal growth, molybdate, lanthanum compound, sodium compound,
laser effect, laser optic material

ABSTRACT: $\text{NaLa}(\text{MoO}_4)_2$ single crystals were grown by Czochralski technique in a high-frequency crystallizer in view of the laser effect, previously reported in Western literature, in certain $\text{M}^{\text{III}}\text{M}^{\text{VI}}(\text{MVI}\text{O}_4)_2$ type compounds, where M^{I} is an alkali metal, M^{III} a rare-earth element and MVI is W or Mo. The starting material $\text{NaLa}(\text{MoO}_4)_2 \cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$ was synthesized by precipitation reaction of sodium molybdate and lanthanum nitrate in solution. Pure $\text{NaLa}(\text{MoO}_4)_2$ with MP = 1163C and scheelite structure was obtained by calcining the hydrated product at 900C. The crystals up to 60 mm long and up to 12 mm in diameter were grown from pure $\text{NaLa}(\text{MoO}_4)_2$ melt. The laser effect at a fairly low generation threshold was observed at room temperature in $\text{NaLa}(\text{MoO}_4)_2$ single crystals activated with 1 at% Nd. The generation threshold may be significantly decreased in the optically more perfect crystals. Orig. art. has: 1 figure.

SUB CODE: 20/ SUBM DATE: 04Nov65/ ORIG REF: 001/ OTH REF: 005/ ATD PRESS: 5096
Card 1/1 *eqk* UDC: 548.55 [JK]

TATAROV, Z.I.; ALIKHASHKIN, Ya.I., kand. fiz.-matem. nauk, otv. red.;
ORLOVA, I.A., red.

[Standard programs for the "Strela-3" computer.] Standartnye
programmy dlia mashiny "Strela-3." Moskva, VTs, AN SSSR, 1962.
8 p. (Akademiia nauk SSSR. Vychislitel'nyi tsentr. Standartnye
i tipovye programmy dlia mashiny "Strela-3," no.4)

(MIRA 18:1)

ACCESSION NO: AP4028416

S/0181/64/006/004/0974/0980

AUTHORS: Fistul', V. I.; Omel'yanovskiy, E. M.; Tatarov, Z. I.

TITLE: Relations between lattice and impurity scattering in doped germanium and silicon [Reported at the Conference on Degenerate Semiconductors, meeting at the AN SSSR in Moscow, December 1962]

SOURCE: Fizika tverdogo tela, v. 6, no. 4, 1964, 974-980

TOPIC TAGS: lattice scattering, impurity scattering, doped semiconductor, carrier mobility, degeneracy, electron gas

ABSTRACT: A way has been found to determine the mobility of current carriers at any degree of degeneracy of electron gas in a semiconductor, considering the simultaneous effects of two types of scattering: at acoustical vibrations of lattice atoms and at ionized impurities. Beginning with the view that there is a relaxation time associated with each of these effects, the authors find the total relaxation time, but show that it is possible to distinguish between the two components. The ratio of one to the other can be obtained by knowing the derived Fermi level and the drift mobility for a pure sample and then by measuring the Hall

Card 1/2

ACCESSION NR: AP4028116

mobility of any doped sample and making use of a table of integrals (given in the paper). Mobilities of current carriers were measured in n-type Ge and Si over a wide range of temperatures (chiefly between 300 and 500 K) and of impurity concentrations (10^{-8} to 10^{20} cm $^{-3}$) to compare computed and experimental results. The results indicate that the two types of scattering may be distinguished: very well in Ge, approximately in Si. Computations show that the Hall factor at 300K for strongly doped Ge and Si is not unity as has generally been thought. Only at 78K, because of a marked increase in the Fermi level, does the Hall factor approach unity for most samples with carrier concentrations greater than 10^{18} cm $^{-3}$. Orig. art. has: 5 figures, 4 tables, and 9 formulas.

ASSOCIATION: Gosudarstvennyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy i proyektnyy institut redkometallicheskey promyshlennosti, Moscow (State Scientific Research and Planning Institute for the Rare-Metal Industry)

SUBMITTED: 03Apr63

DATE ACQ: 27Apr64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: EC, SS

NO REF SOV: 007

OTHER: 006

Card 2/2

FARKHI, Samuil L.; TATAROVA, Irina Iv.

Parametric study of push-pull magnetic frequency dividers.
Goidshnik mash elekt 12 no. 1:153-158 '62 [publ. '63].

TATAROVA-KRUSTEVA, V.

Determination of soil humidity by the paraffin method. Selskostop
nauka 2 no.9.1097-1101 '64.

L 42959-66 EWT(m)/EWP(t)/ETI IJP(c) JD/JG
ACC NR: AR6024989 SOURCE CODE: UR/0081/66/000/007/G012/5012

AUTHOR: Talipov, Sh. T.; Dzhiyanbayeva, R. Kh.; Tatarskaya, A. 53

TITLE: Photometric determination of niobium in the presence of tantalum, tungsten,
and rare earth elements 17 17 17

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Khimiya, Part I, Abs. 7692

REF SOURCE: Nauchn. tr. Tashkentsk. un-t, vyp. 264, 1964, 98-100

TOPIC TAGS: photometric analysis, niobium

ABSTRACT: A photometric method has been developed for determining Nb with N-methyl-anabasine- α' -azoresorcinol (I), which in a tartrate solution at pH 5.8 forms with Nb⁵⁺ a stable colored complex having an absorption maximum at 550 m μ (molar extinction coefficient, 34020). Beer's law is obeyed at Nb concentrations of 4-28 γ per 25 ml of the solution being subjected to the photometric analysis. For such quantities of Nb, 2 ml of a 0.1% solution of I and 5 ml of an acetate buffer solution of pH 5.8 are sufficient. The optical density is measured with a green light filter in 1- or 2-cm cells 30 min after the reactants have been combined. An equal amount of Ta, twice as much W, and up to 100 γ of rare earth elements do not interfere with the determination. The sensitivity of the method is 0.2 γ /ml, and the error of the determination of Nb is 6.6%. B. Manole. [Translation of abstract]

SUB CODE: 07

Card 1/1

TATARSKAYA, A.A. (Leningrad)

Occupational diseases of the upper respiratory tract in persons
working in electrolytic nickel refining shops. Gig. truda i prof.
zab. 4 no.6:35-38 Je '60. (MIRA 15:4)

1. Institut gigiyeny truda i profzabolevaniy, Leningrad.
(NICKEL—ELECTROMETALLURGY—HYGIENIC ASPECTS)
(RESPIRATORY ORGANS—DISEASES)

TATARSKAYA, G.A.

Relation of *B. alkalescens* to Flexner's and Grigorev-Shiga's
bacilli; author's abstract. Zhur. mikrobiol. epid. i immun. no.11:
100-101 N 54. (MLRA 8:1)

1. Iz Rostovskogo instituta epidemiologii, mikrobiologii i gigiyeny
(dir. Ye.S.Soboleva)
(SHIGELLA,
alkalescens, relation to other strains)

TATARSKAYA, G. A.

TATARSKAYA, G. A.: "The etiology of dysentery in Rostov Oblast". Rostov na Donu: 1955. Rostov State Medical Inst. (Dissertations for the degree of Candidate of Medical Science.)

SO: Knizhnaya Letopis' No. 50 10 December 1955. Moscow.

TATARSKAYA, G.A.; DUVINA, Ye.K.

Treating dysentery with an alcohol vaccine combined with
synthomycin. Sovet.med. 19 no.5:70-73 My '55. (MLRA 8:8)

1. Iz Rostovskogo instituta epidemiologii, mikrobiologii i gigi-
yeny (dir. Ye.S.Soboleva) i kafedry infektsionnykh bolezney
(zav. A.A. Imitriyev) Rostovskogo meditsinskogo instituta.
(DYSENTERY) (ALCOHOL--THERAPEUTIC USE)
(CHLOROMYCETIN)

TATARSKAYA, G.A.; POPOVA, K.I.; SHUL'MAN, S.A.

Sonne dysentery in Rostov-on-Don. Sov.med. 21 Supplement:9 '57.

(MIRA 11:2)

1. Iz Rostovskogo instituta epidemiologii, mikrobiologii i gigiyeny.
(ROSTOV-ON-DON--DYSENTERY)

BATOG, A.Ye.; TAIARSKAYA, I.M.; BOCHAROVA, Yu.Ye.; YENAL'YEV, V.D.;
ROMANTSEVICH, M.K.

Synthesis of peroxide and hydroperoxide of tertiary butyl.
Ukr.khim.zhuz. 31 no.2:207-208 '65. (MIRA 18:4)

1. Ukrainskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut plasticheskikh
mass, Donetsk.

TATARSKAYA, M.G.

One method of verifying the measurement of the surface tension
of solutions. Zap. IGI 42 no.3:47-50 '63. (MIPA 17:10)

OSOLODKOV, G.A.; TATARSKAYA, M.G.

Combined treatment of products with a high content of nickel
silicate. Zap. LGI 42 no.3:85-89 '63. (MIRA 17:10)

3(7)

AUTHORS:

Dushkin, P. K., Lomonosov, Ye. G., Tatarskaya, M. S.

SOV/50-59-6-2/17

TITLE:

Forecast of the Formation of Cyclones and Anticyclones by Means of a Computer (Prognoz tsiklo- i antitsiklogeneza s pomoshch'yu vychislitel'noy mashiny)

PERIODICAL:

Meteorologiya i gidrologiya, 1959, Nr 6, pp 11 - 16 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

The following may be seen from the data available: in a number of cases the barotropic forecasts for one day of the baric field on the mean level prove to be true in most cases. The coefficients for the correlation between the forecast and the actual meteorological tendencies of one day attain the values of from 0.8 - 0.9. From case to case, however, a rather considerable variability of the correlation coefficient is observed. Therefore the observers were obliged to operate with forecasting schemes which take into account the three-dimensional atmospheric structure. More accurate solutions of the equations of the hydrothermodynamics of the atmosphere were obtained in the USSR. On this basis it was possible to work out a number of forecasting models (Refs 1,2,3). The numerical forecast of the baric field is in this case on several levels

Card 1/3

Forecast of the Formation of Cyclones and Anticyclones by Means of a Computer SOV/50-59-6-2/17

based upon the integral-solution by N. I. Buleyev and G. I. Marchuk: formula (2). This solution of (2) is - applied to the daily forecast of the charts of the absolute baric topography of 850, 500 and 300 mb - to be approximated by sums. In this connection the integration is to be carried out along the vertical line η by means of the suspended band method and in the horizontal plane r, φ according to rings: formula (3). The method used for the solution of this task is shown here. Forecasting the baric field according to this method takes approximately one hour with the computer "Strela". The analysis of the series of numerical baroclinic forecasts shows that they are - with respect to quality - better than the barotropic forecasts on the corresponding level. The taking into account of the three-dimensional baroclinic atmospheric structure in the model with three levels permitted the elimination of the most striking disadvantages of two-dimensional forecasts. The shifting of the baric formations is far more accurately forecast according to the new scheme. The investigation of the series of numerical forecasts according to the

Card 2/3

Forecast of the Formation of Cyclones and Anticyclones SOV/50-59-6-2/17
by Means of a Computer

scheme of formula (3) shows that this scheme gives as a rule the possibility of forecasting the formation of cyclones and anticyclones. Table 1 gives the results of several forecasts for one day of the charts of absolute baric topography of 850, 500 and 300 mb according to observation data obtained at 03 o'clock. The formation of cyclones and anticyclones was observed in the seven cases mentioned. All new formations were well calculated. The individual examples are demonstrated. Summarizingly it is stated that the use of the baroclinic scheme of forecasting with a higher number of levels permits - even within the framework of the usual physical approximations - the more accurate advance-calculation of the formation of cyclones and anticyclones in the free atmosphere. I. A. Kibol' assisted the authors with his advice in working at the forecast scheme with a higher number of levels. There are 4 figures, 1 table, and 4 references, 3 of which are Soviet.

Card 3/3

TATARSKAYA, M.S.

Objective analysis of some meteorological elements using statistical characteristics. Meteor. i gidrol. no.4:10-15 Ap '63.

(MIRA 16:5)

(Metereology—Charts, diagrams, etc.) (Numerical weather forecasting)

1-1927-65 FWT(4)/CC/T LIP(2) 77

ACCESSION NR: AP5619157

UR/0362/65 001/007/0760/0763

551.54

1/6
1/3
b

AUTHOR: Tatarskaya, M.S.

1. The geopotential at the point (x, y, p) is determined by the function $\Phi(x, y, p)$

where $\Phi(x, y, p)$ is the geopotential at the point (x, y, p) and $\sigma_0(x, y, p)$ is the standard deviation of the geopotential at the point (x, y, p) .

$$\Phi(x, y, p) = \frac{\bar{\Phi}(x, y, p)}{\sigma_0(x, y, p)}, \quad (1)$$

rather than for the field proper $\bar{\Phi}$ and σ_0^2 are the average and dispersion of the geopotential at the (x, y, p) point). The calculation is based on the value of the geopotential at 60 points within the Soviet Union at 300, 200, and 100 mb isobaric surfaces. The calculation is based on the value of the geopotential at 60 points within the Soviet Union at 300, 200, and 100 mb isobaric surfaces. The calculation is based on the value of the geopotential at 60 points within the Soviet Union at 300, 200, and 100 mb isobaric surfaces.

L-61827-65

ACCESSION NP. AP619157

correlation functions, the author chose, during both seasons, 90 situations with a 72 h interval collected during the 1960-1963 period. The minimum distance between the stations was 200 km and the maximum, 4-200 km. In spite of the different initial data

1. 1961

2. 1962 Moscow State University

3. 1963

ENCLOSURE SUB CODE: ES, MA

4. 1964

OTHER: 101

TATARSKAYA, N.

Satellite of the seven-year plan in flight. Sov. yroisoly 17
no. 3:32-35 F '61. (MIRA 14:2)
(Orsk—Coke industry) (Orsk—Community and school)
(Socialist competition)

KARTVELISHVILI, N.A.; STAROSEL'SKIY, V.A.; TATARSKAYA, P.M.

Attempt to use the theory of stability and the theory of reliability.
Izv. AN SSSR Mekh. i mashinostr. no.6:172-174 N-D '64.

(MIRA 18:2)

CP 29

Tannin and gallic acid. Gosudarstvennyi Institut Vsesoyuznaya Dacha (P. A. Yalimov and K. I. Fatauskaya, inventors) Russ. 24,073, Mar. 23, 1931. Tannin and gallic acid are prepd. from tanning exts. of the pyrogallol series in the form of tannates or gallates of alk. earths, which are decomposed by acid. The method is characterized by consecutive pptn. of the tannates of Ca, Mg, Ba and Sr and, after the removal of the ppt., pptn. of the gallates of Ca, Mg, Ba and Sr.

ASB-11A METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

Deminerallizing solutions of tanning substances. P. A. YAKIMOV and R. I. FALCH-SKAYA. Russ. 28,281, Jan. 10, 1952; addn. to Russ. 24,075 (second preceding abstract) (C.S.O.) present in solns of tannates prep'd according to Russ. 24,075 is removed by treating the liquid with an amount of Ba(OH)_2 and BaCO_3 sufficient to replace the Ca with Ba, and adding oxalic acid to a slight acid reaction.

ASME-56A METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

| 1ST AND 2ND CROSS | | | | | | | | | | 3RD AND 4TH CROSS | | | | | | | | | |
|---|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|-------------------|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|
| PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| B-R-10 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <p><i>Preparation of synthetic tanning materials from post tannic acids. P. A. JAKIMOV and R. I. TATAROVA (J. Appl. Chem. Russ. 1938, 9, 90-107).— Post tannic acids yield 20% of tanning substance when heated with air (120–140°/50 atm.), and similar results are obtained in presence of KHSO_5 or Na_2SO_5. Quant. conversion is achieved by adding 5% of NH_3 to the solutions. The most economical procedure is to extract decomposed post with aq. NH_3, distill off most of the NH_3 from the extract, evaporate it to a concn. of 5% of solid matter, and heat it in a half-filled autoclave at 120–140°/50 atm. for 6 hr.; the pressure may be reduced to 10 atm. if O_2 is substituted for air. The product can be heated at 140–150°; it gives the best results when mixed with equal vols. of ordinary tanning extracts. R. T.</i></p> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <p>ASS. I.A. METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION</p> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <p>1938-1940</p> | | | | | | | | | | <p>1941-1945</p> | | | | | | | | | |

| 1ST AND 2ND ORDER | | | | | | | | | | 3RD AND 4TH ORDER | | | | | | | | | |
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| PROCESSING AND PROPERTIES INDEX | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <p>CA</p> | | | | | | | | | | <p>12</p> | | | | | | | | | |
| <p>A method of determining and preparing tannase - R. 1. Tatarskaya, <i>Bull. Appl. Botany, Genetic Plant</i> <i>Breeding</i> (U.S.S.R.) Ser. III, No. 14, 117-25 (in English 125 G) (1960). - The Niger method of detg. tannase was modified by using dialysis of the mycelium instead of wash- ing. Acetone pptn gives a higher yield of tannase than alk. pptn. Such solns of tannase may be kept without significant change at 4-5°.</p> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <p>ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION</p> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <p>100000 000000</p> | | | | | | | | | | <p>100000 000000</p> | | | | | | | | | |

| 1ST AND 2ND CODES | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 3RD AND 4TH CODES | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
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| COMB ELEMENTS | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | COMB ELEMENTS | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| CEN | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | CEN | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| A 50-514 DETAILING LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | A 50-514 DETAILING LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

11a

The oxidase of the tea leaf. R. I. Tatarskaya. *Bull. Applied Botany, Genetics Plant Breeding* (U. S. S. R.) Ser. III, No. 14, 135-42 (in English 148) (1961). - Oxidase demonstrated in tea leaves is capable of oxidizing phenols, pyrogallol and hydroquinone, but not guaiacol. The oxidase activity slows down toward the end of the vegetation period. Pyrogallol extd. from fresh leaves does not oxidize immediately, but when extd. from a fermented leaf it does. The oxidation of pyrogallol with an ext. from fresh tea leaves may be detected after several hours standing. The det. of oxidase by the intensity of the oxidation of the added substrate is possible only after the oxidation of the extractant. Boiling the leaves for 2 min. decreases the oxidation to one half. Drying the leaves at 60° for several hours decreased the intensity of the action of oxidase on pyrogallol.

J. S. Joffe

ca

12

The role of certain groups of microorganisms in the process of curing tea leaves. R. I. Tatarshvili. *Bull. Applied Botany, Genetics Plant Breeding* (U. S. S. R.) Ser. III, No. 16, 127-33 (in English 134) (1930).—Yeast and fungi do not take part in curing tea leaves. It is accomplished by an enzymic product of the leaf itself.
J. S. Joffe

436.81A METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION
FROM STEELMAKING

| COMMON ELEMENTS | | | | | | | | | | PROCESS AND PROPERTIES INDEX | | | | | | | | | | COMMON CHARACTERISTICS INDEX | | | | | | | | | |
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| 1ST AND 2ND ORDERS | | | | | | | | | | 1ST AND 2ND ORDERS | | | | | | | | | | 1ST AND 2ND ORDERS | | | | | | | | | |
| 17 | | | | | | | | | | 17 | | | | | | | | | | 17 | | | | | | | | | |
| <p>Alkaloids of the leaves of Cinchona. R. I. Tatarskaya, and V. Ya. Solomko. <i>J. Appl. Chem.</i> (U. S. S. R.) 10, 1590-97 (in German 1597) (1937).—The alkaloids were purified by evap. their solns. in org. solvents (which should have a higher d. and lower b. p. than water) under dil. acid soln. Such treatment yielded a soln. of the alkaloids in the acid soln., leaving tar admixts. in the ppt. The leaves of <i>Cinchona succirubra</i> contain the same alkaloid groups (vinyl and ethyl bases) and in the same proportion by wt. as the bark. These compds. can be easily crystallized, in the form of salts from water solns., or in the form of bases from org. solvents. The best solvent for crystn. is CH_2Cl_2. The alkaloids which are not sepd. in the vinyl and ethyl groups cannot be crystd. from the org. solvents in the form of bases; however, after careful purification, they yield in aq. soln., after treatment with suitable reagents, a cryst. ppt. The alkaloids not sepd. into the groups also can be purified and obtained in cryst. state also by vacuum sublimation. The impure amorphous alkaloids are very sensitive to drying, which decreases their soly. Exptl. methods are described. Twenty-four references.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">A. A. Podorniy</p> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <p>ASB-51A DETAILORICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION</p> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

17

Alkaloids of Cinchona leaves. II. K. J. TALAPOVA,
J. Appl. Chem. (U. S. S. R.) 13, 285-91 (in French, 1911)
(1940); cf. *C. A.* 32, 1866t. — The total content of alka-
loids in the leaves of Cinchona was about 1%. The yield
of acid-sol. alkaloids (cinchonine, cinchonidine, quinine
and others) was 0.1-0.3% by wt. of dry leaf. About 80%
of all alkaloids in the leaves of Cinchona were insol. in
mineral acids and were sep. as yellow or yellowish brown
amorphous substances. The acid-insol. alkaloids were
similar (according elementary compn.) to the chief quinine
alkaloids, but probably had higher mol. wts. A. A. P.

| 1ST AND 2ND ORDERS | | | | | | | | | | 3RD AND 4TH ORDERS | | | | | | | | | |
|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--------------------|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|
| PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <p>CA</p> <p>The coenzyme of thiaminase. V. A. Engelhardt and R. I. Tatarakova (Pavlov Physiol. Inst., Acad. Sci., Moscow). <i>Biokhimiya</i> 13, 279-87(1948); cf. C.A. 35, 3041¹.—On dialysis, thiaminase, the enzyme which decomposes vitamin B₁, loses its activity, which, however, is restored on the addn. of the dialyzate (Krambits and Wootley, C.A. 38, 1750²). This suggests that the thiaminase consists of an apoenzyme (protein) and a thermally stable coenzyme which dialyzes. The activation of the apoenzyme thiaminase by cothiaminase (I) possesses a typical stoichiometric nature. On varying the amt. of I in expts. with the same quantity of apoenzyme, there is always observed a sharp max. point of activation, after which further addn. of I has no effect. The activation, therefore, is not caused by ions. I is exceedingly stable to the action of strong acids and bases; it can withstand boiling for several hrs. with 33% H₂SO₄, 5% HCl, and 25% NaOH. I is insol. in EtOH, but can be extd. by BuOH from aq. soln., preferably alk. Although thiaminase is rarely met with in vertebrates, its coenzyme I is found widely distributed in the animal kingdom (frog and cat muscle, ox liver, rabbit cartilage). It is assumed that the higher vertebrates at one time possessed thiaminase, but that they had lost it during the evolutionary process, and now retain only the coenzyme, which, however, now apparently participates in other nonthiaminase enzyme systems.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">H. Priestley</p> <p style="text-align: right;">//a — Biochemical Lab</p> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <p>ASH-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION</p> <p>FROM SYMBOLIC</p> <p>SYMBOLIC</p> <p>SYMBOLIC</p> <p>SYMBOLIC</p> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

CA

Distribution and properties of thiaminase among various animals. R. I. Tatarskaya, F. S. Palm, and L. P. Larkova (Nakh. Biochem. Inst., Moscow). *Biokhimiya* 16, 306-13 (1951); cf. C.A. 43, 7807e.—Although cothamnase is widely distributed in nature, thiaminase (I) itself previously had not been detected in mammals, birds, amphibians, and fishes (carp excepted). Of the 30 species (mostly marine) investigated, I was present in the following: *Coelenterata* (*Actinia equina* and *Aurelia aurita*); mollusks (*Chlorostaurica*, *Pecten poncticus*, *Tapes rugatus*, *Mytilus galloprovincialis*, and *Anodonta cygnea*); fish, sturgeon (*Acipenser stellatus* and *A. gaidenstaedtii*). Ammonium salts inactivated I of the mollusk *Anodonta cygnea*, but was without effect on the I of carp. H. Priestley

TATARSKAYA, R.I.

Substitution of co-ferments of thiaminosis by some azotic combinations.

Biokimiya, Vol. 5, pp 589, 1952.

TATARSKAYA, R.I.

Substitute of thiaminase coenzymes with certain nitrogen compounds.
Biokhimiia, Moskva 17 no.5:598-610 Sept-Oct 1952. (OJML 25:1)

1. Institute of Biochemistry imeni A. M. Bakh of the Academy of Sciences
USSR, Moscow.

TATARSKAYA, R.I.

✓ The coenzyme of thiaminase. R. I. Tatarskaya, R. V. Bidlova, and E. I. Pavlov (A. N. Bakh Inst. Biochem., Acad. Sci. U.S.S.R., Moscow). *Biokhimiya* 20, 554-55 (1955).—The expl. procedures for the quant. estab. of co-thiaminase consisted of a modification of procedures previously described (Tatarskaya, *et al.*, *C.I.* 47, 396). The co-thiaminase was purified electrophoretically. The stability of the co-thiaminase and its resistance to strong hydrolytic action by acids and alkalis was confirmed. Various comparatively simple N substances found in tissue extracts act as co-thiaminases. That such N substances are not all alike was indicated by the differences with which they were pptd. by phosphotungstic acid and by K permanganate. They also have different functional structural groupings and migrate electrophoretically to different poles. Some thiaminases possess the property of forming active complexes not only with org. but with inorg. N compds. as well, e.g. thiaminase of the *Edentula* will complex with salts of NH_4 . The question of the presence or absence of specific thiaminase coenzymes in uninjured cells cannot be answered unequivocally. B. S. Levay.

TAT'ARSKAYA R.I.
BAYEV, A.A. [translator]; BARKHASH, A.P. [translator]; BEKINA, R.M.
[translator]; VINKSTERN, T.V. [translator]; LISOVSKAYA, N.P.
[translator]; ODILTSOVA, M.S. [translator]; PIMUS, Ye.A.,
[translator]; TAT'ARSKAYA, R.I. [translator]; ENGEL'GARDT, V.A.,
akadomik, red.; PARNES, Ya., red.; SOKOLOVA, T., tekhn.red.

[Present-day problems in biochemistry; a collection of articles.
Translations] Sovremennye problemy biokhimii; sbornik statei.
S predisl. V.A.Engel'gardta. Moskva, Izd-vo inostr. lit-ry, 1957.
480 p. (MIRA 11:5)

(BIOCHEMISTRY)

KAFIANI, K.A., TATARSKAYA, R.I., KANOPKAYTE, S.M.

Phosphorus metabolism during the embryonic development of sturgeons
[with summary in English]. Biokhimiia 23 no.3 :416-428 My-Je '58
(MIRA 11:8)

1. Laboratoriya biokhimii zivotnoy kletki Instituta biokhimii
im. A.N. Bakha AN SSSR, Moskva.

(FISH, phosphorus

sturgeon metab. in embryonic develop (Rus))

(PHOSPHORUS, metabolism

sturgeon embryo (Rus))

TATARSKAYA, R.I.; KAFIANI, K.K.; KANOPKAYTE, S.I.

Some enzymes of phosphorus metabolism and the intensity of respiration and aerobic glycolysis in the embryonic development of sturgeons [with summary in English]. Biokhimiia 23 no.4:527-539 J1-Ag '58. (MIRA 12:3)

1. Laboratory of Animal Cell Biochemistry, Institute of Biochemistry, Academy of Sciences of the U.S.S.R., Moscow.

(PHOSPHATASES,

in sturgeon embryonic develop., relation to aerobic glycolytic resp. (Rus))

(FISH,

sturgeon embryonic develop., relation of phosphatases to aerobic glycolytic resp. (Rus)

TATARSKAYA, R. I., AEROSIMOVA, N. M. (USSR)

"Adenosine Triphosphatase in the Unfertilized Ova of Fishes."

Report presented at the 5th International Biochemistry Congress, Moscow
10-16 August 1961

ENGEL'GARDT, V.A., akademik, red.; ABROSIMOVA, N.M.[translator];
BAYEV, A.A.[translator]; VENKSTERN, T.V.[translator];
TATARSKAYA, R.I.[translator]; LEVINA, A.B., red.; GOR'KOVA,
Z.D., tekhn. red.; REZOUKHOVA, A.G., tekhn. red.

[Contemporary problems of biochemistry; collection of
translated articles]Sovremennye problemy biokhimii; sbornik
statei. Moskva, Izd-vo inostr.lit-ry, 1961. 416 p.
(MIRA 15:8)

(Biochemistry)

TATARSKAYA, R.I. Prinimali uchastiye: MALKOVA, M.G.; KOSAREVA, Ye.A.;
SISAKYAN, N.M., akademik, glav. red.; ENGEL'GARD, V.A., aka-
demik, red. toma; VETROVA, I.B., red.; POLYAKOVA, T.V., tekhn.
red.

[Biological structures and functions at the molecular level;
symposium 1] Biologicheskie struktury i funktsii na moleku-
liarnom urovne; simpozium I. Moskva, Izd-vo Akademii nauk
SSSR, 1962. 298 p. (Its: Trudy) (MIRA 15:12)

1. International Congress of biochemistry. 5th, Moscow, 1961.
(BIOCHEMISTRY—CONGRESSES)

AEROSIMOVA, N.M.; TATARSKAYA, R.I.

Adenosinetriphosphatase and some other enzymes of phosphorus metabolism in the homogenates and extracts of fish eggs. (MIRA 16:4)
Biokhimiia 28 no.1:128-136 Ja-F '63.

1. Institute of Radiation and Physico-Chemical Biology, Academy of Sciences of the U.S.S.R., Moscow.
(ADENOSINETRIPHOSPHATASE) (PHOSPHORUS METABOLISM)
(FISHES--EGGS)

ABROSIMOVA, N.M.; TATARSKAYA, R.I.

Characteristics of adenosinetriphosphatase in various fractions
of fish eggs. Biokhimiia 28 no. 3:486-496 My-Je '63. (MIRA 17:2)

1. Insitute of Radiation and Physico-Chemical Biology, Academy of
Sciences of the U.S.S.R., Moscow.

TATARSKAYA, R.I.; ABROSIMOVA-AMEL'YANCHIK, N.M.; AKSEL'ROD, V.D.;
~~AKSEL'ROD, V.D.~~ KORENYAKO, A.I.; VENKSTERN, T.V.; MIRZABEKOV, A.D.; BAYEV, A.A.

Guanylic ribonucleases of actinomycetes. Dokl. AN SSSR 157
no.3:725-728 J1 '64. (MIRA 17:7)

1. Institut radiatsionnoy i fiziko-khimicheskoy biologii AN
SSSR. Predstavleno akademikom V.A. Angel'gardtom.

ABROSIMOVA-AMEL'YANCHIK, N.M.; TATARSKAYA, R.I.; VENKSTERN, T.V.;
AKSEL'RCD, V.D.; BAYEV, A.A.

Specificity of guanyl ribonuclease from Actinomyces.
Biokhimiia 30 no.6:1269-1276 N-D '65. (MIRA 19:1)

1. Institut molekulyarnoy biologii AN SSSR, Moskva.
Submitted May 12, 1965.

P

R

SPALLING-RESISTANT CHROME-MAGNESITE REFRACTORIES FOR BASIC INDUCTION
FURNACES. Trofimov, R.G. and Tatarskaya, T.B. (Ogneupory (Refractories),
Aug. 1951, fol. 16, 354-363).

TATARSKAYA, T.B.; KABLUKOVSKIY, L.F.; SKOROKHOD, S.D.

Magnesite mass with an addition of calcium aluminate slag for electric furnace linings. Ogneupory 18 no.9:401-406 '53.

(MIRA 11:10)

1. Tsentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut chernoy metallurgii.
(Refractory materials) (Electric furnaces)

15(2)

AUTHORS:

Tatarskaya, T.B., Gaynanova, Ye. I.

SOV/131-59-11-5/13

TITLE:

Peculiarity of the Destruction of the Fireproof Casing of a Molybdenum Furnace With Hydrogen Filling

PERIODICAL:

Ogneupory, 1959, Nr 11, pp 507-510 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

In the work under review the authors carried out physico-chemical as well as petrographic investigations of high-aluminiferous chamotte and magnesite for their use in hydrogen medium. With respect to the chamotte with high content of alumina, samples were investigated from vault and bottom of a molybdenum furnace with hydrogen filling after uninterrupted work in the course of 12 days at a working temperature of 1500° and were compared with a muffle sample before its use. The sample from the furnace vault exhibits a strong change in its external appearance after use. The furnace bottom changed but little in its chemical composition (see Table). The petrographic investigation agrees basically with the chemical analysis, as may be seen from the microstructures in figures 1 and 2. Magnesite samples of the casing of a molybdenum furnace with hydrogen filling were investigated after their use during 30 days at a working temperature of 1600°. Their

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Peculiarity of the Destruction of the Fireproof
Casing of a Molybdenum Furnace With Hydrogen Filling

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microstructures are shown in figures 3 and 4. It is stated in conclusion that the refractories with a high content of alumina change markedly after their use in the vault of a furnace with hydrogen filling, namely in their coloring, density and mineralogical structure. The porosity of the furnace bottom dropped from 23.8 to 1.8%. Data from publications are confirmed, according to which refractories with an SiO_2 content are not suited for use in hydrogen medium. Under these conditions, at temperatures of from 1000 to 1600°, compact corundum products are advisable. When used in hydrogen medium, magnesite also changes markedly, namely in coloring and crystallization, which is, however, not accompanied by a change in porosity, in volumetric weight, and in shrinkage. The use of ordinary magnesite tiles in hydrogen medium can be recommended only at temperatures of 1400-1600°. There are 4 figures, 1 table, and 6 references. 3 of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: TsNIIChERMET - Tsentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut
chernoy metallurgii (Central Scientific Research Institute of
Card 2/3 Ferrous Metallurgy) Institut geologii rudnykh mestorozhdeniy,

Peculiarity of the Destruction of the Fireproof
Casing of a Molybdenum Furnace With Hydrogen Filling

SOV/131-59-11-5/13

petrografii, mineralogii i geokhimi AN SSSR (Institute of
Geology of Ore Deposits, Petrography, Mineralogy and
Geochemistry of the Academy of Sciences, USSR)



Card 1/3

BULGARIA / Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and Their Applications. Elements. Oxides. Mineral Acids, Bases, Salts. H

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Khimiya, 1959, No 4, 12317.

Author : Tatarski, A.; G'lochev, G.

Inst : Not given.

Title : For the Rational Utilization of Pyrite.

Orig Pub: Khimiya i industriya (Bolg.), 1958, 30, No 1, 1-2.

Abstract: Methods for utilization and refining of pyrites (P). Production of H_2SO_4 in the Bulgarian PR. Technical-economic indicators of the process of roasting P depending on the S content in it. Use of P with low S content can be economically useful only when the plant is located in the immediate vicinity of P deposits and transportation costs are excluded. In all other cases, it is expedient

Card 1/2

BULGARIA / Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and H
Their Applications. Elements. Oxides. Mineral
Acids, Bases, Salts.

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Khimiya, 1959, No 4, 12317.

Abstract: to enrich P by means of flotation and to extract the nonferrous metals from the ore. Roasting in the semimolten layer permits a reduction of the S content in the ashes, making them useful for the metallurgical industry. The importance is noted for controlling the content of nonferrous and rare metals in ashes and the necessity for developing industrial methods for extracting them. Also, other means of reducing the net cost of H_2SO_4 production are considered. -- Ya Satunovskiy.

Card 2/2

22

TATARSKI, A.

"Utilizing the heat from roasting pyrite in kilns with boiling stratum."

p. 53. (Khimia i Industriia, Vol. 30, No. 2, 1958, Sofia, Bulgaria)

Monthly Index of East European Accessions (EFAI) LC, Vol. 7, No. 12, Dec 58

COUNTRY : BULGARIA H
 CATEGORY : Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and
 Their Applications. Catalysts and Sorbents.
 ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No.82846
 AUTHOR : Tatarskiy, A.
 INST. : -
 TITLE : Possibility of Drying Vanadium Catalyst While
 Heating and Passing Air over It.
 ORIG. PUB. : Khimiya i industriya (Bulg.), 1958, 30, No 5,
 153-154
 ABSTRACT : It has been established that for drying vana-
 dium catalyst it is possible to employ undried
 air. In the blowing of spent catalyst or of
 fresh catalyst, that has not been in use for
 a prolonged period of time, it has to be hea-
 ted up to 350° followed by blowing with ordi-
 nary air. — V. Matveyev.

CARD: 1/1

H - 38

TATARSKI, A., MEKHANDZHIEV, M., KARABOICHEV, N.

Poor pyrite ores form the Panagyurishte mining region and prospects for the production of sulfuric acid in Bulgaria. p. 9

TEZHKA PROMISHLENOST, Sofia, Bulgaria, Vol. 8, No. 4, Apr. 1959.

Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC, Vol. 8, No. 10, Oct. 1959.
Uncl.

TATARSKI, A.

"Suggestion for intensification of the contact plant for sulfuric acid, expected to be constructed in 1959."

KHIMIJA I INDUSTRIJA, Sofia, Bulgaria, Vol. 31, no. 1, 1959.

Monthly list of East Europe Accessions (EEAI), LC, Vol. 8, No. 6, ^{Sep.} Jun 59, Unclas

MONEV, Georgi; TATARSKI, A.; KIRCHEVA, N.

Cleaning the flue gases from sulfur dioxide. Godishnik Inst khim
prom 2:5-20 '63.

TATARSKIY, A.N., inzhener.

Centralized supply of electric energy for the timber industry of the
Vyatles Combine. Mekh.trud.rab. 10 no.12:23-27 D '56.

(MLRA 10:5)

(Kirov Province--Electricity in lumbering)

18(5)

SOV/132-59-4-6/17

AUTHOR: Koblents, E.L., Subbotin, V.Ye. and Tatarskiy, D.I.

TITLE: On the Application of the Coefficient of Ore Contents.

PERIODICAL: Razvedka i okhrana nedr, 1959, Nr 4, p 22-24 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: In connection with the article by M.Ya. Stolyar in Nr 12 (1956) of this periodical, the authors discuss the advisability of the application of the coefficient of ore contents, taking the Sadon poly-metallic ore deposit as an example. This deposit is characterized by the irregular distribution of ore components, and the coefficient of ore contents is widely used for the calculation of ore reserves. Both linear and surface coefficients are used. The linear coefficient is calculated by the following formula:

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On the Application of the Coefficient of Ore Contents

$$K_r = \frac{(1 - l_1) + (z - z_1)}{1 + z}$$

K_r being the coefficient of ore contents; l - the length of the upper base of the computed block; l_1 - the length of the ore-less part of the upper base of the computed block; z and z_1 being respectively the same definitions for the lower base of the block. The surface coefficient is calculated by the same formula, the length being replaced by the corresponding surfaces. The coefficient is not usually applied to the blocks in which empty rocks can be exactly delimited. The authors cite practical examples which prove that the ore contents were correctly calculated by the application of the coefficient. They consider that, by the application of the co-

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On the Application of the Coefficient of Ore Contents

efficient of ore contents, the ore reserves decrease, but the metal reserves remain the same. That means that the contents of metal in the ore has increased. Thus the application of the coefficient of ore contents permits one to extract less ore while the metal contents does not change. There are 4 tables.

ASSOCIATION: Rudnik Sadon. (The Sadon Mine)

Card 3/3

TATARSKIY, M.L.

Case of hematogenic osteomyelitis of the sternum. Sbor. trud. Kursk.
gos. med. inst. no.13:434-435 '58. (MIRA 14:3)

1. Iz kliniki obshchey khirurgii (zav. - prof. Z.I.Rakhman) Kurskogo
gosudarstvennogo meditsinskogo instituta.
(OSTEOMYELITIS) (STERNUM—DISEASES)

TATARSKIY, N., kand.med.nauk, starshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik (Leningrad)

More attention to specialized shops. Prom. koop. 12 no.8:24 Ag '58.
(MIRA 11:9)

1.Leningradskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut ekspertizy trudo-
spособnosti i organizatsii truda invalidov.
(Leningrad--Tuberculous--Rehabilitation)

TATARSKIY, N E

N/5
613.781
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Metod mechenykh atomov i yego rol'v poznani i zhiznennykh yavleniy
The tracer method and its role in the perception of vital phenomena.
Leningrad, 1957.
52, 2 p.

At head of title: Obshchestvo po Rasprostraneniye Politicheskikh i
Nauchnykh Znaniy RSFSR. Leningradskoye Otdeleniye.
"Literatura"; p. 54

TATARSKIY, N.B.

Conditioned reflex experiments for studying human psychology
[with summary in English]. Vop.psikhol. 4 no.4:17-29 Jl-Ag '58.
(MIRA 11:11)

1. 1-y Leningradskiy meditsinskiy institut im. I.P.Pavlova.
(Conditioned response)

KOLESOV, V.I. (Leningrad P-46, ul. Kuybysheva, d.3, kv.5); TATARSKIY, N.E.
PAVLOVA, N.M.

Use of objective apnoea tests in detecting respiratory insufficiency in congenital and acquired heart defects. Grud.khir.
5 no.2:54-60 Mr-Ap'63 (MIRA 17:2)

1. Iz fakul'tetskoy khirurgicheskoy kliniki (zav. - prof. V.I.Kolesov) i Leningradskogo meditsinskogo instituta imeni akademika I.P.Pavlova.

TATARSKIY, N.V.

Theory and practice of aerosol inhalation therapy. Vest.otori-
nolar. 13 no.1:49-54 Jan-Feb 51. (GIML 20:5)

1. Of the Clinic for Pulmonary Tuberculosis (Director--Prof.A.Ya.
Tsigel'nik), First Leningrad Medical Institute imeni I.P.Pavlov.

TATARSKIY, N.V., GERASIMOVA, N.F.

Penicillin--Therapeutic Use

Effect of aerosol penicillin therapy on changes of microflora in the sputum. Klin.med. 30, no. 6, 1952.

OCTOBER 1952.

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, 1952, ~~1953~~ Uncl.

TATARSKIY, N.V.; OERASIMOVA, N.F.

Effect of aerosol penicillin therapy on changes of microflora in the sputum. Klin. med., Moskva 30 no. 6:64-66 June 1952. (CLML 22:5)

1. Of the Department of Pulmonary Tuberculosis (Head -- Prof. A. Ya. Tsigel'nik) and of the Department of Microbiology (Head -- Prof. V. N. Kosmodamianskiy), First Leningrad Medical Institute imeni Academician I. P. Pavlov.

TATARSKIY, N.V.

TSIGEL'NIK, A.Ya., professor; TATARSKIY, N.V., kandidat meditsinskikh nauk

The problem of so-called mixed infection in the clinical study of pulmonary tuberculosis. Probl. tub. no.6:33-37 M-D '54. (MLRA 8:1)

1. Iz kafedry legochnogo tuberkuleza (sav.-prof. A.Ya.TSigel'nik)
I Leningradskogo meditsinskogo instituta imeni akad. I.P.Pavlova.
(TUBERCULOSIS, PULMONARY, complications
mixed infect.)

TATARSKIY, N.V., kandidat meditsinskikh nauk.

Reactions in phthivazid treatment. Probl. tub. no.6:53-56 N-D '55.
(MLRA 9:2)

1. Iz tuberkuleznogo sanatoriya Leningradskogo oblzdrazvotdela,
Druzhnosel'ye (glavnyy vrach M.K. Fishman)
(NICOTINIC ACID ISOMERS, ther. use
isoniazid, in pulm. tuberc, negative reactions)
(TUBERCULOSIS, PULMONARY, ther.
isoniazid, negative reactions)

TATARSKIY, N.V.

A case of benign tumor simulating tuberculous infiltration [with summary in French]. Probl.tub. 35 no.5:108-109 '57. (MIRA 10:11)

1. Iz tuberkuleznogo sanatoriya Leningradskogo obl'sdravotdela "Druzhnosel'ye" (glavnyy vrach M.K.Fishman)
(LUNG NEOPLASMS, differ. diag.
pulm. tuberc.)
(TUBERCULOSIS, PULMONARY, differ. diag.
lung tumor)

TATARSKIY, N.V., kand.med.nauk

Transfer of patients with pulmonary tuberculosis to the disability list.
Sov.med. 22 no.5:22-25 My '58 (MIRA 11:7)

1. Iz tuberculeznogo otdeleniya (zav. N.V. Tatarskiy) Klinicheskogo
otdela (zav. - prof. M.I. Khvilitskaya) Leningradskogo nauchno-issledo-
vatel'skogo instituta ekspertizy trudosposobnosti i trudoustroystva
invalidov.

(TUBERCULOSIS, PULMONARY
disability evaluation (Rus))
(DISABILITY EVALUATION, in various
pulm. tuberc. (Rus))

TATARSKIY, M.V., kand.med.nauk

Work ability and employment of tuberculosis patients treated with thoracoplasty [with summary in French] Probl.tub. 36 no.1:3-5 '58.
(MIRA 11:4)

1. Iz Leningradskogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta ekspertizy trudosposobnosti i trudoustroystva invalidov.

(COLLAPSE THERAPY

thoracoplasty, eff. on work ability & capacity (Rus))

(DISABILITY EVALUATION, in various dis.

pulm. tuberc. after thoracoplasty (Rus))